EW. PORK BAILT TRIBUNE, MORDAY, AUGUST 31 1807. WE

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

Bothing new about the Telegraph. PARDON OF FRENCH STATE PRISONERS.

Cotton Up-Breadstuffs Firm.

CONSOLS 01 1-8 3 91 1-4.

The U. S. mail steamship Atlantic, Capt. Eldridge Som Liverpool at 10 o'clock morning of Wednesday, August 19, arrived here on Sunday morning.

The steamship Asia arrived at Liverpool at 8 o'clock morning of Sunday, August 16.

The acrew steamer General Williams sailed from Liverpool on Monday morning, August 17, for St. John, Newfoundland, &c.

The steamship Vanderbilt was to leave Southaupton on Saturday, the 22d, the same day that the Asia left

Liverpool. The news by the Atlantic is generally of an unimpor sant character.

The telegraphic equadron was at Plymouth. Future movements were to be determined upon at a meeting of the Directors of the Subwarine Company in London the day the Atlantic sailed.

The Liverpool Cotten nærket was firm and 1-16 higher. Breadstuffs touding upward, except Corn, which was dull. Consols fer money closed at 31 a

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

LONDON, Tuesdey, Aug. 18, 1857. The news from India continues to abcorb all the attention of the public, and still it is difficult to get a clear picture of the terrible tragedy. Lord Canning's first administrative measure, after be became aware of the frightful extent of the calamity. was to gag the press-not only the papers putlinhed in the netive languages, but the loyal English press into the bargain -thus following in the wate of Lord Palmerston, who approved of the introduction of censorships in the Danubian Principalities, and of Lord Clarendon, who found ne words for opposing Count Walewski's insolent threats against the Belgian press. The natural result is, that the real state of things in India, hushed up by Government, cozes out by private letters, just as at the time of the Orimean mismanagement. The Covernment papers, unable to throw a vail over the business, must etep by step give way before public opinion. The Times does not mention any more "the Brahmin conspiracy," now that Mussulmans, Sikhs and Ghoorkes have joined in the revolt. The next dodge was to proclaim that it is a purely military mutiny, that the country is loyal, and that it was only the pampered, petted and coaxed Bengal Sepoys who rose in arms without any reasonable ground of complaint by sheer ennui, being tired of good treatment, flattery and pampering. But now we hear by private letters that the semindars and ryots are all up, plundering British property and killing the fugitives. Around Bareilly and all over the country between Agra, Allahabad and Delhi, the insurred tion is known to have spread among the population; and as to Oude, all the country has joined the mu-tineers, Major Wheeler being besieged in the fort of Cawnpore, while Sir H. Lawrence holds the capi-tal with his European troops, hemmed in by the tal with his European troops, hemmed in by the sineurgests. One of the mutineus regiments in Oude respected the private property of the English officers, and provided for their safe transport to the British posts in Bengal, but the public treasury was laid hold of as belonging to the King of Oude, whose deposition by Lord Dalbousie has not been ratified by the verdict of the people, though the noble Marquis alleged that the annexation was carried out ex-India Company. Nagpore, another of the unjustifiable annexations of Lord Dalhousie, has likewise risen and expelled the English, and Indere too. The English papers continue to misrepresent the state of things at Delhi, much to the injury of Gen. Barmard. The Times says the force of the insurgent does not exceed 6,000 men, that is to say, the original mutineers of Meerut and the Delhi garrison. Accordingly the public is grumbling at the delay of the "besieging troops." Now the truth is, that the "besieging troops." Now the truth is, that Delhi is neither besieged nor invested; it is Sevastopol once more, one-half only of the town being inwith the country by the River Jumna is quite free The Times forgets, likewise, to tell us what become of all the regiments which murder or expel their En of all the regiments which stander or expetition En-glish officers. From the private letters of the escap-ing officers, we see that all these Sepoys hasten to Delhi, and until now, two only of these regiments were stopped by Gen. Van Cortlandt and his force, who met them casually and cut them to pieces. The Dectan, or the south of India, is as yet quiet, but mutiny extends gradually nearer

The Government, annoyed by the discussion of Indian affairs in Parliament, has come to the resolution not to present this year an Indian budget; and Farliament, just as servile as the Prench Corp. Législatif, pockets this new insult without com-plaint or protest.

and nearer to the dominions of the Nizam; it had to be crushed at Aurongabad and several other places

on the frontiers, and the next mail may be still more

has not yet been overcome. The commercial classes. however, console themselves with the reasoning that if India will not buy cotton cloths, America

will suffer from that fact much more even than En

gland, since the exports of India will be quite as extensively interfered with as her imports, and con-

ore. Thus we see that the meney market is by far more steady than might be expected under such

We must say, at least, that the crisis

As regards foreign affairs, and the humiliating pe cition of English diplomacy at Constantinople, where M. Thouvenel's rough proof dings, first stigmatized by England, have been fully approved by Lord Pa merston after the Osborne interview with the Euperor of France, the friends of the old trickster try new to show that it was Napoleon who had been duped, not Lord Palmerston. According to the the question of the union of the Principalities roma Principalities remain exactly as it was, while the Osborne concession about the anuming of the elections involves new elections and a long delay of the actual smeeting of the Divans, and accordingly puts off the solution of the really important point to a time when England may probably be less embarrassed than now, and ore fit to assume an imposing attitude, either a sible, but it does not angur well for the duration of the Anglo-French alliance.

The Emperor of France succeeded at Osborne carrying another point of Oriental policy. Unable to overcome Lord Palmerston's opposition to the Sucz Canal, he opposed the Euphrates Railroad. and the English Government agreed to knock Gen. Chesney's and Sir John McNeil's scheme on the head as a set off for M. De Lesseps's discomiture. Thus neither the Suez Canal nor the Euphrates Railroad will be built, and the Circumfocution Office

and the interests of the commercial world. Napoleon made a remarkable speech on Saturday at the opening, or rather inauguration, of the new wing which connects the Louvie with the Tulleries.

"It is remarkable that at the time of the first reve

Ledru-Rollin's trial has been adjourned to Outo her, and may altogether be given up. As to Maz-rini, we quote the following passage from The New-costle Chronicle, written by one of his friends: "Whatever Mazzlai's failte-and times given was

"It is saided that Is ere. Rollar other has left, or lo-terds to but England for the United States."
The Hally News beding only protests against such a samples of a political exist.
The affect of the great robbers of the Northern Railof judgment must be helade 1-cowser lesset lesse co

of judgment must be firshed incoverious less the land on the imputed to him. He consided to his one the execution of his plane, but himself took the leading part in carrying them out, and is hirself responsible for their failure. On the night when the insurrention broke out at Genoa he was in that city, and to this day he remains in Sardming counseling the princares, and perhaps preparing—for he is a man whom nothing an discourage—for another recost. This statement may undeceive those persons who supposed that Miss White was another Maid of Saragossa, and had charged the Piedmontees troops at the head of the rebeis. Her part in the war, if the incurrection had hecome a war, would have been very humble; and, instead of planting the Republican flag on the walls of Rome, she would probably have been content to devote herself, like Miss Nightingale, to the succor of the sick and wounded.

GREAT BRITAIN.

consed at Liverpool is said to have left instituted frenching £300,000, of which £100,000 are through forged acceptances to bills of exchange. The Liverpool Post pronounces the story a hoax.

The mail steamer for India to sail on the 19th Au

gust would take out about £1,600,900 in silver. Gen. Windham, "the hero of the Redan," was among her passengers. He goes out to assume an important command in the army. THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGIZATH CABLE.

The United States frigates Nisgara and Susquehama, and the British frigate Agrammanon, had arrived at Plymouth.

An article in The Daily News thus explairs the breaking of the cable:

"On Monday evening (August 10), a heavy swell set in and a powerful under-current was experienced. This ircreased through the night of Monday and the early morning of Tuesday. At about half-past three on the Tuesday morning it was found that though

nurde This was at a questor to four on Toronda

morning. There was a heavy swell running at the moment that the full increased power was thus put on the lead; the stern of the Niagara was low down in

the trough of the see. As she rose on the back of the waves, the extra strain thus occasioned was more than the strength of the cable could bear. It gave way

the strength of the cable could bear. It gave way under the pressure, and, parting at some distance from the abity's stern, it sank down like lead through the mighty waters on that portion of the telegraphic plateau-between Ireland and Newfoundland, where the Atlantic reaches its maximum depth of not less than 2,690, fathoms. At the time of the ceverance, the Niagara had made from 200 to 380 miles in a direct course from Valentia bettor, and the length of cable that had been let go was about 289 miles.

The general opinion among those most qualified to found a judgment appears to be that we have learned enough in this first cassay to render the success of the next attempt morally contain. Two important points have been decisively set at rest by

cees of the next attempt morally contain. Two important points have been decisively set at rest by what has already been achieved. The uncavalleded length of the cable and the vast depth to when it was such have presented no obstacles to its telegraphic working. Until the fixed alleaster occurred, messages were ficially with the most perfect success along the 2,500 miles of wire, a portion of which was subprerged to the result of very nearly two miles in the ceess.

Another country were a period of when was subrerged to the aepth of very nearly two miles in the cease. Another point relates to the rate at which the cable can be paid att. It has been conclusively proved that there is no obstacle to laying down at the act of five miles per hear in the greatest depth of water that exists on the proposed line of submersion. The principal defect appears to be in the "paying-out gaar," the machinery by which the cable is delivered from the

the machinery by which the cable is delivered from the ship's deck into the ocean. Another difficulty to be overcome in sinking a cable of an h length to a depth so great—a difficulty which has probably been more fully

great—a difficulty which has probably been more in the non-trained by the results of this experiment than it could have been by previous calculation—is the great force of the major corrent. While the direct course of the Ningara was only about 180 miles, the expenditure of cable was about 180—a difference which a representation of the ext venture, every circumstance of this kind will be taken tuly into calculation, the mechanism for precing the cable into the water will no doubt receive

weeks of favorable weather—a circumstance by no means immaterial—there can be no reason whatever for despairing of ultimate surveys. The diffractors of the Company were too old a special

meeting in Lordon or the day the Atlantic sailed, to consider whether the attempt shall be renewed in October, or deferred until next Summer. The Lordon Star says it is estimated that the out-

The London Stor says it is estimated that the side loss the Company will sustain in consequence of the failure, will be £20,000. It is faily expected that at least one half of the sunkenceals will be recovered. All that is walten 400 fatherns will be got up, but that

portion in deep sea will, in all probability, not be re-covered. The sable will, it is understood, be forth-

FRANCE.

service of a political exise.

The affeir of the great subbery of the Northern Railway Company of France, by Carpentier, Greiet and others, was to come before the Asside Court of the Seine on the 25th of August.

The Paris correspondent of The Davig News mentions the departure from Paris for Muscelles of General D'Orgon, and predicts that he will be found at the head of the insurgents of Delhi before November. It was he who stirred up the last Barmese war.

A list of the decorations, in the Mondeur, on the occasion of the Emperor's feto, contains an unexpectedly large number of literary men, among whom is Alexandre Dumas, the younger.

The Emperor and Emprese had gone to Biarritz.

The Paris correspondent of The London Tense says the French Government contemplates sending a navai and military expedition to Cochin-China to support a demand for satisfaction for an insult offered to the French representative by the Emperor of Annam. He also says that it is proposed to found a maritime and commercial settlement in the Bay of Touraine in Cochin-China. instead of planting the Republican flag on the walls of Rome, she would probably have been content to devote herself, like Mise Nightingale, to the succor of the sick and wounded.

"Why then, it may be asked, has Mms White been imprisoned? We might almost be excused from replying to the question, since it is one which the Sardinish authorities themselves now find it difficult to access. But the facts of the case are these. When Cot. Pisacane's bause was searched, there was found among his papers a letter from a lady in Lindon to the Colonel's wife, introducing Miss White as one who had done good service to the Italian cause. This letter served as a pretest for the police to search Miss White's residence; but the search was fruitless, for no document whatever could be found which, in the slightest degree, implicated our countrywoman. She was, however, placed under the surveillance of the police, and a few days after she was ordered to quit the country. As there were really no grounds why she should be sent away, Miss White applied to the British authorities for redress, but the Consul, with an utter absence of, to say the least, gentlemanly feeling, insultingly sengented that perhaps Miss White was no better than she should be, and that it did not much matter what became of her. We believe that every one who knew Miss White in this country, however much they may disagree with her, will unite in repuliating this insimitation as an unfounded celumny. Violent and fanatical many may think her, but no one who can pretend to form an opinion on the subject will deny that a pure, nobler minded woman, or one more regardiess of self, never caisful. Raving failed to obtain permission to remain in Jenos, Miss White demanded a trial, and as this country have not received any confirmation of the rumor—that she has been politely conveyed out of the country bave not received any confirmation of the rumor—that she has been politely conveyed out of the country by the Sardinian autherities. The last accounts state that she was wel Cochin-China PRUSSIA.

A Berliu dispatch says that great anxiety was felt at the continuous fires that were taking place throughout Prussia, believed to be the result of an incendiary spirit, although it was though they might have been caused by the heat of the sun's rays. In the town of Bejanowo, in the Province of Posen, 350 out of 420 houses were burned down, rendering 2,000 persons entirely houseless.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria had recommenced his jour-ney in Hungary, and met with an enthusiastic recap-tion at Oedenburg.

SWEDEN.

A dispatch from Stockholm represents the health of the King of Sweden to be still very unsatisfactory.

RUSSIA.

A telegraphic dispatch announces that it has been resolved to make a reduction of upward of 30,000 in the Russian Imperial Guard; also, that the Russian Government is engaged in equipping a flotilla destined for the Chinese sens.

Advices from Galatz state that Indian corn was rapidly advancing in price at that port.

TURKEY.

The Paris correspondent of The Times gives a rum that Lord Stratford de Redeiiffe will not return to Constantinople; that he is to be promoted to the rank of Earl, and be succeeded in the Turkish mission by Lord Howden, at present Minister in Spain.

INDIA.

We have voluminous details of the state of affilirs India, but nothing really new or important.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Parliamentary proceedings on Monday were naimportant. In the House of Commons Mr. Disrielicalled for, and Mr. Vernon Smith promised, the production of the act passed by the Supreme Connacil in Calcutta, with other documents relating to the restriction lately established upon the press in India. The latter gentleman explained that the restrictive act was passed only for a single year.

On Tuerday, nothing of consequence transpired in the Lords, and in the Commons, the daily persevering opposition to the Divorce bill was continued.

Lord Palmerston, in reply to an inquiry, stated that there was to be a mutra; conference of the different powers of Europe, for the purpose of placing the commerce of Turkey in a more favorable position.

The recent storms and floods had done considerable damage to the crops, &c., in various parts of Eugland, but dry weather had prevailed during the three days preceding the Atlantic's departure, and it was hoped that the effects of the rains would be much alleviated.

The London Times says: "A merchant recently deceased at Liverpool is said to have left liabilities" reaching £300 000, of which £100,000 are through "forged acceptances to bills of exchange." The Lir-LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19, A. N.-Corrox,-A better de

early morning of Eucesday. At about man-past innee on the Threeday morning it was found that though the vessel was only making some three or four knots ar hour, the cable was paying out five, six and sometimes even seven knots. At this rate it was obvious that the quantity of wire on board would be exhausted before the Newloundland shore was reached. It become necessary to tighten the strain on the cable, and this was accordingly done till the pressure reached 200 cm. 39 6 a 32 ; Western St. F. 31 (5) extra 37 . Indian Con-d and yellow, 38 (637); white, 45 (645) 6, in retail, \$2.49 is ar quiet, and no transactions to report.

Barr quiet, and no traces.

Ponk whicut chause
Bacox—A further reshipment of 1,000 boxes is reported this
Bacox—A further reshipment of 1,000 boxes is reported this ek Lann-70 tes, prime sold at 73 ; fair to good, 71 6072 , with and consumptive demand.
Tallow very changeable, 61 6m65, with very little doing:
London it is down to 61, on the spot, and 60, for September

in London Center of the Control of t

Richardson, Brothers & Ca.'s Circular.

Per Atlantic.]
Livenesce, 5th Mo. 18th, 1857.
A favorable change has taken place in the weather, and, wit
a continuance of it, we expect that the reports of serieus dar
age to the crops will in a great measure subside. Holders have been somewhat less casy to deal with, at the same time only a very limited trade has been passing at prices similar to those of our last for Withan and FLOUR, while I-tonan Conn has been procurable at a tride less meney. Our market this narraing was fairly attended; a moderate consumptive demand was experienced for Withan, and one or two pairs is taken to hold over, but no improvement on the rates current on Friday could be established. From in fair demand at fair prices. Industrial Connections at a shade firmer than yesterday, but only a

From in fair demand at full prices.

Intro: Conn was a clinde firmer than yesterday, but only a pry moderate retail trade cissued.

Blast and Oars meter fair laquity, at a slight edvace for the blast, and Oars meter fair laquity, at a clight edvace for the blast, and Oars meter fair laquity. New Tenney Oars

THE LATEST.

[Es Teiegraph from London to Liverpool.] THE ALSEGED FOR GERIES AT LIVERPOOL

Losnes; Wednesday morning, Aug. 19, 1857.-Vrom The Times City Artisle, a rumor has been circulated that a merckant at Liverpool, lately deceased has left liabilities estimated at £200,000, of which £100,000 are upon Sorged acceptances. The precise facts have not transpired, but the statement in believed to be

The death of the defaulter is stated to have been by suicide, and his losses are supposed to have been increased by deavy opeculations both in cotton and

The English funds are stoodily supported at their late advance. In the Rock Exchange there was little equiry, but the supply was adequate, and there were ew applications at the Bank.

Although the Back of Franco Lad renewed its artificial purchases of believe on a scale which shows that the reduction in the rate of discount in Jone law was altogether premature, there seems no reason to appre head that on this side the supply for the present will so far fall short as to cause withdrawals from the Buck of England.

of Fugland.

From The Dudy Moor City Article.

The Funds were a little thetter, but toward the close buyers same forward, and the fical quotations were the same as those of vesterday. In the discount market the demand for money was more active, owing to the extensive operations which are new going forward in builton.

mines, have considerately extremed to allow matters to stand over for a year, provine I their interest is paid and inspectors are appointed. By a forced cale the amount of the mortgage could easily be resilized, but the surplus, in that case, would for the general cred-

se determined on by the storting was to

wind up the estate caller inspection, so as to insuce a full return to the creditors, and to give Mesers. Carr & Co. tone, to consult with their friends, and perhaps & Co. time to corrult with their friends, and perhaps make a subtable arrangement without the transference of their property. The inspectors appointed are Mr. Bigg, manager of the Northumberland District Basking Company; Mr. Anderson, manager of the Newcastle branch of the Bark of England, and Mr. G. S. Smith of Lombard street. The amount of debts represented at the meeting was about £540,000.

CALEDONIAN RAILWAY.

The proposed dividend on the stock is officially announced at three and one-half per cent, per annum.

For the corresponding period of last year the divi-

dend was only one per cent.

THE BRAZH. TRADE.

By a report addressed to the Board of Trade from the British consul at Bahia, respecting the cause of the preference given to foreign vessels over British, it appears that masters of the former are more careful than those of the latter, and deliver their cargoes in latter.

EXPORT OF SILVER TO THE EAST. EXPORT OF SILVER TO THE EAST.

The amount prepared for transmission by the steamer of to-morrow is £1,250,000—the largest shipment ever yet made. There is room to suppose that the very large quantity of siver exported this year may have produced an effect in the East, which, before the lapse of many months, will tend considerably to check the magnitude of these operations. Meanwhile, the demand for siver for the East has become less active in consequence of the quotations received by the last mail.

DEATH OF LADY LYTTLE FON.

The papers announce the death of Lady Lyttleton, sister of Mr. Gladstone. NATIONAL COMPENSATING EMANCIPA-

TION CONVENTION. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribone.

SECOND DAY.
CHEVELAND, O., Wednesday, Aug. 26, 1857. Convention opered with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Alken of Cleveland, the attendance being considerably

percased.

The Committee on permanent organization reported officers as fellows: The Rev. MARK HOPKINS of Massachusetts, President; the Rev. J. Rankin of Ohio, the Rev. C. Morroe (colored) of Michigan, J. A Cady, esq., of Kansas, the Hon, J. B. Williams of New York, Zurin Lewis of Illinois, and Alfred Hadley of Indiana, Vice-Presidents. The Rev. C. W.

Dennison of Buffslo, Dr. Effiott and J. F. Keeler of Ohio, Secretaries.

The President thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him. The best interests of the whole country were the subjects for the deliberation of the Convention, and emancipation by cooperation seemed to him practicable. The only basis now of scened to him practicable. The only basis now of of cooperation was compensation, and this was the question for discussion. No sacrifice was too great to scene cooperation, for the sake of both North and South, the master and the slave. Though immediate results might not tollow the movement now inaugu-rated, great good must result from free discussion.

The Business Committee reported a preamble and resolutions, which were amended, upon motion of Gerrit Swith, as hereinatter mentioned, to read as follows:

follows:

If herear, to consideration of those moral, political and com-mercial relationships by which (in times past) the Free State

one ofred, That, in the opinion of this Convention, it is highly the that the people of the North should unite in a generous

LIVEROOL Aug. 19, A. M.—COTTON.—A better demand as eprone up and under the influence of the Asia news and the mandest the influence of the Asia news and the mandest the influence of the Asia news and the mandest the influence of the Asia news and the collection of the Convention, it is highly decident to the convention of the Convention it is highly decident to the convention of the Convention in the removed and the collection of the Convention of the Conven he had never heard of a Southern state-man who sup-posed it could be done in any other manner. Northern action carnot do it, and the South cannot and will not do it without indennification. Burus King, in 18-55, had offered in Congress a resolution providing the public lands for such a componention, and Daniel Webster had advocated the same proposition at a sub-sequent period. Shall we with miserly weights and measures deal out a small part of our great public do-main to the South and clutch the residue ourselves or consider it measurements. No-a thousand measures deal out a small part of our great public domain to the South and clutch the residue ourselves or squander it upon railroad grants? No-a thousand times, so? Bather let us, in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress, say to the South. Take it all and extinguish this curse of Slavery, and let it be said by our children's children, that these broad acres upon which Good had put his stamp of freedom had purchased liberty for millions of human beings, and had extinguished sectional hatreds and jealousies. The public lands, at 75 cents per acre, would yield \$1,500,000,000. Now, allowing a compensation of \$2.50 for each slave, and this sum would suffice to free them all. It is true, The Charles ton Courier thinks this sum too small, and that \$3.00 per head is a more equitable rate. But there is a difference between solling into bondage and into freedom, for in the latter case the land of the slaveholder would greatly increase in value, while in the former it would be decreased. Thus then, putting, as be confidently believed it could be done, the compensation to be paid at \$2.50 per head, and the 3.500,000 slaves would require \$8.50,000,000, still leaving a surplus of \$5.50,000,000 arising from the public lands, to be used in the education or other improvement of the newly-anade freemen. Under this plan, the great objection of the North to an extension of territory would be removed, and the day might come when Central America would be added to the Union. But there is still another source of aid in this work, we the surplus prevenue arising from customs. A when Central America would be added to the Union. But there is still another source of aid in this work, viz., the surplus revenue arising from customs. A large surplus revenue was deprecated by commercial men, and was certainly to be avoided. To lessen it, the tariff was reduced, but, the consumption of imported articles largely increasing, the revenue was not diminished by the reduction. One year's surplus revenue would make Missouri a free State, and one month's we fild stawer for Delaware, and so on. Thus, in due time, without increasing taxanon one dellar, or imposing upon our citizens a burden that would be felt, and without the proceeds of the public lands, every State in our Confederacy might become free. Emscripation thus produced would restore the good feeling that ought ever to exist between the North and the South. It would expedite the day of the slaves'

feeling that ought ever to exist between the North and the South. It would expedite the day of the slaves' recomption for fifty or one hundred years, and they would enter upon Freedom under an pieces peculiarly faverable. That they would be retained by the South, to perform accustomed labor, if thus emanuf-pated, he had no doubt. In the Northern States, the field of labor is filled, and any form of emancipation that should tend to throw 50,000 slaves into each of the Northern States would produce a do nestic revolu-tion, and the maximent of Black laws like those of filinois. Though the funds for emancipation were filinois. Though the funds for enamonation were thus to proceed primarily from the General Govern-ment, still to State should receive its portion except upon the solemn action of its Legislature. No attempt would be made to infringe State sovereignty, nor was any compulsion to be used toward the Slave States. Each State was to decide for itself when it would en-

nha man and reveiling."

from the movement, and finally the expression ' politi-cal and moral evil" was inserted, so that the resolu-

on reads as above.
The Rev. Mr. Drewsson proposed several resolutions elaborating Mr. Burritt's plan, which, with others offered by Mr. Smith, were referred to the Business

Committee.
On motion of Mr. Switz, an invitation was extended to persons not members of the Convention, and who were opposed to its object, to express their sentiments.

Adjourned to 3 p. m.

Adjourned to 3 p. m.

AN HERNOON SESSION.

The PRESIDENT, in calling the Convention to order, requested members to express themselves upon the plan of future operations.

Mr. Wallace of Indiana, thought the friends of the movement should unite in a party to be called the Emencipation party, which in his opinion would soon swallow up all other parties.

The Rev. Mr. Rankin believed there was no necessity for a separate party organization, for he thought

The Rev. Mr. Rankin believed there was no necessity for a separate party organization, for he thought that nen et all the great political parties could unite in aiding forward the work of compensatory emancipation. He did not think the movement recognized the moral right of Savery, if he did he would have nothing to do with it. He felt that life and freedom were more precious than money, and be therefore advocated the plan proposed.

were more precious than money, and he therefore advocated the plan proposed.

Mr. Watkins (colored man) of the State of N. Y.,
introduced by Gerrit Smith, said the subject was one
of the deepest importance. Revolution was the order
of the day, and the watchword was Reform. Institutions and systems once regarded as the embodiment of human wisdem were now looked upon as the
embodiment of human folly. Reason, not custom,
was now the sovereign power, and by this standard
must all projects stand or fall. This doctrine
of Compensated Emancipation demands the closest
scrutiny, and, like every movement which
has humanity for its basis, must be well defined and
understood. In his opinion, it was highly objectionable
and ought not to succeed. It recognizes distinctly the
right to the slaveholder to property in man. If he
has a right to sell, he has a right to hold, and if to
hold, to keep as long as he may choose. The slave is right of the slaveholder to property in man. It so has a right to sell, he has a right to hold, and if to hold, to keep as long as he may choose. The slave is a man, in feelings, thoughts and aspirations, and if a man, he cannot be held-as property. In his judgment, those at the head of this moment directly recognized the right of property in men. The South has not intimated any intention to accept compensation and release its bondmen. The call for this Convention, should have come from slaveholders and not from Abolitionists. This movement would draw aside the country from the true issue now before it (viz.), Abolition of Slavery. In Missouri and Kentucky, it would retard it. It would crush out the conscience of the North, now so thoroughly aroused against Slavery as a himous sin, a crime against God and humanity. It would stop the awakened slaveholder, and lead him to believe that Slavery was after all right, and it would confirm the South in the general opinion that they had a right of property in man. He saw its effects already here in this Convention, where men who had for years battled with this giant crime, were now closing their eyes to its enormities.

Again, if we are to abanden the living issue now before the country and go into a system of compensation, the slave, and not the slaveholder, should be the

Again, if we are to abandon the living issue now be-fore the country and go into a system of compensation, the slave, and not the slaveholder, should be the object of our movement. For years, the latter has lived from the sweat and toil of the former; the one is lived from the sweat and toil of the former; the one is siteady tich, the other degraded and poor. Fathers and methers, sens and daughters, have been the victims of every outrage; they have been herded to gether with sheep and beasts of burden; they have borne the galling yoke upon their necks; and now we are asked to compensate the men who have done all these things. The slave should be compensated; humanity and justice alike denand it. But this plan ignores the claim of the poor slave, and refuses to place him upon a level with man. For one, I put my foot upon such a transaction. At this day, we should not tak of national compensation, but national retribution. God's laws cannot be violated by man or nation with impunity. This Government has departed from justice and truth with full knowledge of the consequences, and unless repentance and good works sequences, and unless repentance and good works speedily come, national retribution will inevitably

The speech of Mr. Watkins was one of decided ability—the ablest I over listened to from a colored mar. His language and style would shame many an M. C.

Mr. Phynu spoke at considerable length in oppos air. FRENE spoke at considerable length in opposi-tion to the scheme of the Convention. The slaves of the South, said he, are not on sale—their newspapers say they are not. No power could compel a sale, so the whole scheme would fail in the outset. And even if they could be purchased, the Government had no money to buy. His honored friend, Gerrit Smith, had taped thin that Government was now, as the sale if they could be purchased, the Government had no mency to buy. His honored friend, Gerrit Smith, had taught him that Government was poor—as poor as a church mouse. The mency and lands belonged to the people, to the teiling millions, and Government had to right to take either for such a purpose. This scheme, again, diverted attention from the great Anti-Savery movement, that was gradually making its way into the national conscience. But some may say, if we cannot have the surplus revenue and public hards, there let us resort to direct taxation. Suppose we propose paying \$225 per head to the master and \$5.5 to the slave, it would require \$1,125,000,000, which would be a tax of \$57.50 upon every man, woman and child in the country. To such a tax the people would never submit. In his view, simple emacipation would be of sufficient advantage to the South to justify such a measure. Within ten years, her wealth

would be of sufficient advantage to the South to justify such a measure. Within ten years, her wealth end commercial importance would be increased to such an extent as more than to compensate her for the loss of \$1,125,000,000 in slaves.

Mr. Pryne's speech was an able one, and elicited considerable applause. His points had a peculiar purgency, from the fact, as he said, "that his principles of liberty had been imbibed at the foot of that "Gamaliel"—pointing to Gerrit Smith.

The Rev. Mr. Monnor (colored man) of Michigan followed in a few remarks in favor of the scheme proposed. Adjourned to 7½ p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met at 7½ o'click, the Hall being well filled, owing to the understanding that Gerrit

The Convention met at 71 o'cleck, the Hall being well filled, owing to the understanding that Gerrit Smith would address the meeting.

The Rev. C. W. Dersstoo, for some years U. S. Cossai to Demetrars, gave a statement of the results of emancipation there, all tending to show the entire safety of the step, and its beneficial results upon both the slave and the slaveholder. With these results, the readers of The Tribune are conversant.

sults, the readers of The Tresure are conversant.

General Shitti, upon rising, was received with great applause. He is a noble specimen of a man, and no one can listen to him with indifference. His style is forcible and concise, his voice deep and impressive, and his delivery at times impassioned. He began by referring to the speeches made in the afternoon by his old fellow laborers in the Anti-Slavery began by referring to the speeches made in the afternoon by his old fellow-laborers in the Anti-Slavery
caure, in opposition to this movement, but upon a full
and candid review of his course, he was fully satisfied
that he was right, and that they were wrong. Indeed,
the opposition had tended to attach him more closely
to the plan. We this day inaugurate a great
movement—a movement full of hope to the
slave, to the slaveholder, and the whole country.
We here declare that we of the North will share with
the South in the temporary loss which abolition will
cause. Slavery is national, not sectional. We of the
North have made it national, and its sin lies as emphatically at our doors as at the doors of the South.
The commerce of the North, its politicians and its
caurches, have bowed down and dore this monstrous
system reverence. Northern help admitted Texas and
Northern votes repealed the Missouri Compromise.
But for Northern churches and colleges, there would
be to Pro-Slavery spirit at the North and comparatively little at the South. It was, therefore, no more
than even-handed justice that the North should largely
contribute toward a deliverance from this great evil.
But it is said we propose a bribe to the slaveholder to
cease from his wrong. It scenes to me not. So terribic is the system, so full of misery to master and slave,
and so perilous to the whole country, that he was willing to appeal to she principle of schichness to bring it
to an end. I have a neighbor who is a miserable
drunkard. I urge him by every condideration of interest, duty and honor, to abandon his caps, but all to
to avail. I then take lower ground, and offer him a
cow if he will quit his disgusting habits. Is this a
sin or is it bribery? I cannot so regard it.
I thus prove my sincerity and my deep interest in his
welfare. If, then we appeal to the slaveholder upon

If thus prove my sincerity and my deep interest in his welfare. If, then, we appeal to the slaveholder upon moral grounds to emancipate his slaves and he refuses, is it since the biblery for us to say, If you will do it, we will make good to you a part of the loss occasioned thereby! No. But it is urged that we recognize by ereby! No. But it is urged that we recognize by ich a proposition the right of property in man. But if I say to the rumseller, Throw away your casks of poison and I will aid you in securing an honest living, to I indorse his right of property therein? Now I recognize no property in man, or in rum when exposed to sale for drink. We hold fast to our faith that no to sale for drink. We hold tast to our taith that he man can possess property in his fellow-men. It is as absurd to cleim it in the case of man made in God's own image, as it would be to claim it in God himself. Now we do not intend to buy out the slaveholder, but

To accomplish so glorious a result, the North could well afford to pay a great sum. It has shared in the profits, and can well around to part with a portion to terminate this horrible system and put an end gracetainy and without bloodshed to the question of Slavery. But the sum we ever will be refreed indigentity by

the South, say some. Well, what then I Does the relieve us from the duty of making the offer! By a we discharge our canecisuses and acknowledge willingness to bear our part of the burlen of emany pation, as we now confess our portion of the gall. The South has its responsibility and we have ear Let us discharge ours. But can the General Gorannest constitutionally act in this matter! I admit a Constitution never contemplated such a scheme, a cause in that day it was believed on all hands the Savery would die out in one generation. I note Constitution never contemplated such a scheme, cause in that day it was believed on all hands to Savery would die out in one generation. I put in upon the ground of a great national necessity. In terest national necessity. In terest national necessity. In terest national necessity. In the face of the Constitution, the Republic was endangered as it has been and continues to be by that extension why hesitate to preserve it by the same means? John Quincy Adams believed that Congress could abelied Slavery under the war power, with or without the censent of the Constitution. Great and pressing emergencies must override existing less. This is such a case. The exigencies and necessities of the nation demand imperatively that Congress refer ing of course the popular will, shall act up to the case of horse-thieves, and asks if we should buy these from their career of crime. I reply that, if the North has been in partnership with them, see. In this case, the old maxim of "honor among thieves" is clearly applicable. Neither will our plan supersede may effort far more hopefully than before. As for me it is said this movement will neutralize all my pat labors. I do not so see it. For years, I have be laboring to persuade the North to do justice and longery in its connection with the South in this main and here we have the means for a peaceful and head and here we have the means for a peaceful and head and here we have the means for a peaceful and head and here we have the means for a peaceful and head. labors. I do not so see it. For years, I have be laboring to persuade the North to do justice and low mercy in its connection with the South in this main and here we have the means for a peaceful and bloodless extinction of Slavery. But, says an objecte, is the proposition come from the South. Let it resu and take the first step. "When the sky falls you was catch larks," but you will have a long time to wait. A ruffian is murdering a whole family one by one. If moral suasion will not induce him to desist, may be offer him a reward to do so, and must I wait, ought to wait, until he repents and offers to stop himself to wait, until he repents and offers to stop himself to wait, until he repents and offers to stop himself to wait, until have borne the terrible yoke a hondage. I have quite as much regard is the millions of slaves as for the souls of a less thousand slaveholders. This mevement will have great power if it is inaugurated and carned forward love. Love is the great remedy for human wang within and without the province of statesmanship. Statesmanship has always been a fallure where low and humanity have been wanting. A true statesman must have a loving heart or he cannot succeed. About the slave; and one reason they have no strong hold upon the Southern conscience is that this principle of antagonism and selfishness. Let Republicanism espouse this movement, and it will evince a kind and fraternal spirit that the South will appreciate. We reek the cooperation of all parties in this movement. It is a noble work, worthy the help of all who regard the sufferings of the oppressed and the honors the nation. Who will not aid in its glorious consummation.

Mr. Smith resumed his seat amid hearty applanes.

matics.

Mr. Smith resumed his seat amid hearty applause.

Of Mr. Smith's speech, the above is but an imperfect sketch. It was emireuity able and dignified, and worthy of the occasion and of the man.

On motion, the Convention adjourned till to-morrow

at 9 a m.
THIRD DAY-MORNING SESSION. The Convention assembled, Vice-President Jon

The Convention assembled, Vice-President John Rankin in the chair.

Mr. Burnitt, from the Business Committee, reported a series of resolutions, one of which provided for the payment by the General Government of \$250 per head for each emancipated slave, each State providing for any additional renumeration that it may deem proper.

Mr. Smith moved a series of resolutions as substitutes, one of which provided for payment of \$150 by the General Government to the slaveholder and \$25 by each slave, and also that each emancipating State should pay \$75 per head, thus making from the Government \$175, and from the several States \$75—in al \$250.

\$250.

The entire Morning Session of the Convention we consumed in a warm discussion upon these different

propositions.

Mr. SMITH considered \$250 compensation from the

propositions.

Mr. SMITH considered \$250 compensation from the Government too high to be practicable. His own proposition, \$150, would require \$650,000,000, of which the North would have to pay three-fourths. He thought the States emancipating, by reason of the anhanced value of their lands, could afford to bear a full proportion of the aggregate sum, \$250. He thought also something should be done for the poor slave, and noless it was done the proposition would meet with but little favor from the mass of the Anti-Slavery party. \$100,000,000 to the slaves to aid themin starting here, or in removing to another continent if they should so prefer, was but simple justice.

Mr. Buffert deeply regretted Mr. Smith's proposition, as it threatened the success of the whole plan. We should look to the present condition of the slave, and do all to break his bonds. The offer should be liberal, that the day of his emancipation might be expedited. You propose \$150 from the Government; of his the South must bear a proportion of one half, or rearly so. You add \$75 to come from the Slave State, making \$150 to come from the South, while only \$5 comes from the North. Upon such a basis, the South would never believe the movement sincere. In the name of the torgueless millions grooming in bondare—they who had no delegates on this floor—he hones the

would never beneve the movement sincere. In we name of the torgueless millions groaning in bondage—they who had no delegates on this floor—he hoped the substitute would not prevail. Such a proposition expess us to the scorn and ridicule of the South. poses us to the scora and ridicule of the South.

Mr. Smith thought the question not what we would
be willing to do if we had the power, but what we
can do. Mr. Burritt fears the scorn of the South. Hes
he no fears if we ask for \$1,000,000,000, of the laughter
and scorn of the North? The North will recoil from
such a proposition, and it will take a long time to
recover from that recoil. I have but moderate hopes
at all events, that the North would cooperate upon
the basis I have proposed. As for the South, she will
now reject any proposition we make, but I have bepeat
that she may gradually be induced to favor the plan.

The subject was further discussed by Messra. John
A. Foote, J. F. Keeler and L. C. Thayer, of Ohio,
C. W. Dennison and Mr. Williams, of New York, and
resulted in a rejection of the resolutions of the Committee.

mittee.

The question then recurring on the adoption of the substitutes proposed by Mr. Smith, it was moved to strike out \$150 and insert \$250, and this motion again brought up the whole subject for discussion.

Mr. BURRITT regarded the question as of vital moment. With the smaller sum, he could not go before the people and urge them to embark in the movement. He hoped all language which assumed that the North was superior to the South in wealth would be avoided. He believed it could be demonstrated that the South was as rich and paid as much toward the general revenue as the North.

Mr. Suffin said the South did not pay as much is customs as the North. How could it be so when the

customs as the North. How could it be so when the North had three-fifths of the population, and of the two fifths at the South there were between three and Adjourned to 3 p. m.

The discussion upon the question before the Convention in the morning was continued by Messrs. Humphreys, Rey. John Rankin, H. Hadley (Friend) of Is-

5. Resolved, That in proposing the payments of money to the Southern States, we are actuated by the cut desire, which we feel in common with millions of our country mer, that all the slaves in this land shall be indeed from the derivation of their chartecheod and be indeed at the cafflest possible day that it can be effected by peaceable means, as the first act in that full redress of their wrongs which the nation owner them.

tion in the morning was continued by Messca. Humphreys, Rev. John Rankin, H. Hadley Friend) of Indiana, and Smith, and Gnaily resulted in reversing the apparent action of the Convention in rejecting the resolutions of the Convention. In rejecting the resolutions of the Convention in Air. Smith's resolution. The resolutions Really adopted as the deliberate zetion of the Convention, are as follows:

1. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, it is highly desirable that the people of the North should cooperate, in a generous and brothest spirit, with the people of the South, addition distribution of the Convention, and the second of the south and share dibrally with the in it the expense of putting an end to so great a moral can pointed will as American Stavery.

2. Resolved, That the American people should make their common Government their agent it this matter, and should sail on Congress to pay to each State that shall should Stavery, the content of evernment their agent it this matter, and should sail on Congress to pay to each State providing for any additional temmeration that it may deem proper.

3. Resolved, That the American people, when belging the enterprised should stand of the should should help the emencipated also. No measure of sails this direction could exceed our wishes. Neverthalse, the should stand of twenty-five dollars to each of these wronges the small stand of twenty-five dollars to each of these wronges the small stand of twenty-five dollars to each of these wronges the small stand of twenty-five dollars to each of these wronges the small stand of twenty-five dollars to each of these wronges and destribution of twenty-five dollars to each of these wronges the small stand of twenty-five dollars to each of these wronges the small stand of twenty-five dollars to each of these wronges and destribution of twenty-five dollars to each of these wronges the small stand of twenty-five dollars to each of these wronges the small stand of twenty-five dollars to each of these wronges and destr

act in that full redress of their wrongs which the nation owes them.

6. Reselved. That in making this offer of cooperation on the part of the Federal Government, Coopers would not, to the slightest degree, infringe upon the soversignity of any State, as it is regarded in the South; as the acceptance of the offer, the apportionment of the money and all the legislative acts necessary to the extinction of Slavery within its borders, would be left to the State itself.

7. Resolved, That this Convention would invite all the friends of Compensated Emancipation to interest the public minds in its favor through their local newspapers, by public meetings, and by petitions to Conpensa, carnestly undesvering to gain the abheaion and active cooperation of persons of all parties and professions, North and Sooth, so that the movement may not assume an apparent connection with any particular political parts.

party.

3. Resolved. That notwithstanding the press of the South condemns as unauthorized and imperiment our taking this subject
b hand, we perertheless, just by correctives on the ground—let-

The Fêtes Napoleon on the 15th August passed on well, although the out-door amusements were marred Each State was to decide for itself when it would cu-ter upon the work, and in what manner it would carry it forward, and thus all constitutional snags would be only to compensate him after emansipation. The average value of a good slave is \$1,000. The highest by wet weather. The Emperor, on the occasion, granted perdons commutations, or isduction of punishment to 7,142 prisoners.

A Pass letter in The Budy News says:

"It is generally assorted and believed in well-informed quarters here, that in case the Government it forward, and thus all constitutional snays would be avoided and State soversignty respected.

Genery Smith said he approved with all his heart the great central principle of the movement as expounded by his friend Burritt. The North, from its complicity in the system of conthern Slavery, is bound to contribute liberally toward its extinction. He desired, however, a change in Mr. Burritt's resolution, so that it should not go forth that the question of Slavery was here considered merely in a pecuniary and economic point of view. He did not desire to use error perating language toward the South, but we must be just to our elves and our convictions, and he would be aggess, that American Savery should be spoken of as inhumant and reverse has the language. sum we propose giving is \$250, not as a purchase, but only to make good in part the loss to the slaveholder. It is urged again, that the slaveholder would be richer in bullion.

AFAIRS OF CARR EROTHERS, OF NEWCISTLE. The following words contain an excellent lesson to the French Republicans: Yesterday, at a meeting of creditors, held in London, Mr. Coleman, the accountant, submitted a seatement of the affeirs of the above firm, which showed a surplus of £18,000; claims, £678,900; asses, £716,640. after emancipation than before. This may be true of States, as States, but I think but few of the planter. bution the Committee of Public Welfare about have continued, without being aware of it, the work of Louis XI., of Richelieu, and of Louis XIV. giving the last blow to the feudel system, and carrying the last low to the feudel system, and carrying the system of unity and centralization, the constant aim of monarchy. States, as States, but I think but lew of the planters will be richer than now; besides, nearly all of them will be thrown into comparatively helpless situations and into untried circumstances. But it has been arged that such sum as the South would some ed in procuring the conviction, during his absence, for continuacy of Ledra-Rollin, a demand will at once be made to the British Cabinet, under the extradition treaty, for the apprehension and surven lever that individual. No one doubte that a conviction will be readily obtained, the intervention of a jury in Northumberland District Banking Company The Northumberland District Banking Company, who hold mortgages upon the principal part of the mines, have considerately encounted to allow matters accept, the North would not agree to pay. To accomplish so glorious a result, the North could such cases not being necessary. It is further stated that already communications on this subject of a pri-vate cort have passed between Count Walewaki and Lord Cowley, and the latter has it is believed, addi-ted has such a convict of world by ag Ledal-Relim a thin the province of the cattaining probly.